

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1729

MONDAY, JANUARY 5. 1741



IT must be confessed, that those who write against the present Administration, write at so strange a Rate, and vary their Principles so often, that there is no knowing where to have them, of which there cannot be a more signal Proof than the Turn given to the *Gazetteer* of December 29, 1740.

The Intent of that Paper (at least if I know my own Intent) was to shew the Iniquity of a modern Practice, Charging Corruption on the Legislature. It is true, I made it my Business to express myself more cautiously than those Gentlemen are wont to do; because I reverence the Constitution of my Country, and was unwilling to speak out the infamous Crime I therein would set in its true Light. However, I deliver'd myself in such Terms as I am sure every impartial Reader must understand: Neither do I at all doubt that the Author of the Remarks upon that Paper knew well enough what was meant, tho' for the sake of some invidious Insinuations, he thought proper to substitute another Meaning, and after his old Method falls to schifing the Author.

His Questions are indeed so wide of my Design, and the same time so whimsical and so groundless, that I cannot believe the Publick, or even the Writer himself, expects that I should give him an Answer. Yet to prevent any Inferences that may be drawn from their passing unexamined, and to shew how little Force there is in all that these People have to say, I will go thro' the whole of his Objections, and demonstrate to every Man who has Common Sense, and will use it, that these Demands have as little to do with Truth and Reason, as with the Paper on which they have been fastened. In that Paper I said, that we are indebted for this Liberty (the free Exercise of our Reason) to our Constitution; and that nothing can preserve it but a high Respect for our Constitution. Upon which the Querist demands, *Is his Honor, or his Office of P—M—, any Part of the Constitution? Will the free Exercise of our Reason with regard to him endanger our Constitution? If it will, what is the manifest Conclusion? Can any thing be more extravagant or impertinent? Would not any Man suppose that this Author was at cross Purposes with me? Is there the least Connection between what I had been saying and the Question he puts thereupon?—* But I have promised to reply, and I will, how little soever may be obliged to it. Ministers are and must be a Part of our Constitution; they are supposed so to be, that famous Maxim, *The King can do no Wrong*: the Meaning of which, as the greatest of our Lawyers have explained it, is, that acting always by his Ministers, they, and not he, are accountable for the Wrong it is done. By the same Rule that we owe the highest Respect to our Constitution, we owe a proportionable Respect to the King's Ministers. As to exercising our Reason with regard to any of them, I am sure it is Liberty that never was contested, nor, to speak ingenuously, do I think it was ever taken. We have seen, Passion, Envy, exercised against a great Minister, but as for Reason, it seems more justly his Attribute than Power. He rules in right of it, and the very use of this seems to have rendered his Enemies, and his Writer in particular, distracted.

In that Paper I said, 'They, i. e. the Opposition, have infamously insinuated, that the Constitution is already subverted: That we are in a State of Corruption, and that of consequence we have only the shadow of Freedom.' This Gentleman thereupon modestly demands, *if such Things have been insinuated by, without Proof or Probability, is it possible that the People should believe a Lye for Twenty Years together, if such a Variety of Scribes have, in that Interval, been employed to undeceive them? If truly, must not that have a consummate Impudence, who should presume to call those, by Craft, unarm'd Traitors, who endeavour to preserve or retrieve the Virtue and Liberty of their Fellow-Subjects?* About the Time he talks of, that is twenty Years ago, the Constitution was really in danger from Corruption; and I verily believe it would have suffered a very considerable Alteration, had it not been for the Pains taken by an Honourable Person now in Power. For his Activity then, he has so many Enemies now. He retrieved Publick Credit, sooner, more effectually, than the best Friends to him, and to the Publick, thought it possible: And some of those who

endanger'd the Government then, are the Men who are at present busiest in endeavouring to unhinge him; which could they effect, we should have them at their old Tricks again. As to the People's believing, sure they would never do it without Proofs; and as to the calling such as have insinuated the highest and basest Reflections, not against any particular Person, but against the Supreme Power in the Nation, what they are call'd in my Paper, I take to be no Offence, because I am sure they are the highest Offenders: Offenders for whom, as yet, the Law has provided no Name, nor do I believe it possible to invent one bad enough.

In that Paper I say, 'The higher any Charge is, the more clear and cogent the Proof ought to be.' Upon this he wisely asks, *Who will give Security, that he who undertakes that Proof, shall not be undone by his own Vindictive? And if none can be obtain'd, how scandalous is it to challenge a Man to a Combat, whose Hands are ty'd behind him? This is a Flourish, and nothing more.* For, in the first place, is not every honest Man oblig'd to prove what he asserts, whatever Risk he runs? But besides, might not the Proof as safely have been produc'd as the Charge? nay, have not the Faction twenty times endeavour'd to give us Proofs, which, upon Examination have been found no Proofs at all. This Exclamation therefore is nothing to the purpose, their Want of Proofs is the sole Reason why we have not had them. If such a Charge were well founded, the Laws, the Constitution would be on the Side of the Accusers, the Faction would not then take up with such Champions as these. But where there is not so much as the Shadow of Fact, the foulest Tongue and the loosest Pen are fittest for the Cause.

In the same Paper I had alledg'd, 'The higher the Quality, the stronger the Proof ought to be, because the more noble the Man is, so much the less Probability there is, that he should be guilty of an infamous Offence.' To this he tacks the following Demands: *Were not Strafford, Buckingham, Wolfey, &c. Persons of as high Quality, as any Person supposed to be aim'd at, in any late Speech or Writing? And were not every one of these noble Persons obnoxious for their Crimes to the whole People? Nay, did not this high Quality of theirs enable them to be more extensively mischievous? Consequently, was it not reasonable to examine their Conduct the more narrowly, and, if guilty, punish them the more severely?* The Inference I intended was, that since the Law reason'd thus in respect to every noble Person when accused of any Crime whatsoever, it must from thence appear flagrantly unjust to attack the Nobility in general in their Legislative Capacity, in the Manner we have lately seen it done, without pretending to any Proof at all; but this Man's Head runs so on *Straffords, Buckinghams, Wolfey's*, that he sees them where no Mortal else could have thought of them, and will needs convert a Paper wrote expressly in defence of the Constitution, into a personal Apology, which it would have been equally improper and impertinent in me to make. One thing however is very extraordinary, that of all the great Men he has mention'd, not one fell by a Legal Prosecution. The Earl of *Strafford* baffled all his Accusers whilst they attack'd him only according to Law; but when his Accusers turn'd themselves into Judges, and sanctify'd by their Approbation a Series of absurd Perjury, neither he, nor the most innocent Man in the World, could escape. *Buckingham* fell by the Knife of an Assassin, who died with much greater Penitence than I am afraid will be discover'd in the latter End of some Men of the same Stamp. As to *Wolfey*, his Servant *Cromwell* baffled a legal Impeachment in the House of Commons, because there wanted Proofs. I say this only in answer to what he has advanced, and not as an Advocate for those great Ministers.

As to the rest of his Raving about the Liberty of the Press, it is so utterly unfounded, that I cannot prevail upon myself to transcribe it. I can safely lay my Hand upon my Heart, and affirm, that no Man is more cordially a Friend to that Liberty than myself; and, to the best of my Belief, as it never was so freely exercised, so it never was in so little Danger as under the present Administration, who have shewn by their Conduct, that they never thought they had any thing to fear from it. All that I alledg'd, all that I aimed at in that Paper was, to render it clear that some late Charges of Corruption took away all political Certainty; and that some Men, under colour of opposing Corruption, were actually endeavouring to introduce Corruption, and to subvert the Constitution. But did I act like the Scribes in the Ser-

vice of the Opposition? did I alledge this without Colour, without Proof? No, I brought one of their own Papers to testify, that in one County they had raised considerable Sums for this Service, and recommended the Example, that is, corrupting for their Service to the whole Nation.

If I was indeed such a Writer as this Man would represent me, I might, under colour of refuting his Scurrility, make the Panegyrick of a truly honourable Person, but I know, that in respect to Praise as well as Title, he is content rather to deserve than wear it. As *Prophets* in their own Country, so *Statesmen* in their own Times seldom meet with the Reverence they merit; but I dare say, that impartial Posterity will speak of him as the old Poet *Ennius* does in the following Lines of that excellent Roman, whom of all Men the present Minister most resembles,

*Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit Rem.
Non ponebat enim rumores ante Salutem.
Ergo magisque, magisque viri nunc Gloria clares.*

Fabius was slow, but sure, and his Delay
Restor'd the tottering State. Now 'twas his Way,
To mind his Business, not what People said:
He liv'd a Great Man, but he's Greater dead.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Dec. 27. The 17th the Embargo was laid on Butter and Fish; so that the Exportation of all Eatables is prohibited: The Elizabeth and St. Francis of Bourdeaux, bound to Bourdeaux, with 1500 Casks of Butter on board, were clear'd out, but the Embargo being laid on before they sailed, are stopped.

Thursday Evening, as one Macannally a Constable, and others, were taking a Prisoner back to Newgate, after he had been tried and convicted, and received Sentence of Transportation, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, a Party of Fellows, sworn Accomplices, all armed with Cutlasses and Hangers, on a sudden most audaciously attack'd his Guard in High-street, cut and slash'd all before them most unmercifully and barbarously, rescu'd the Prisoner, and carry'd him quite off with his great heavy Bolts on. They cut and hack'd so furiously that Nobody durst assist or come near them. Macannally's Head was slit down to his Cheek, and he had one of his Arms almost cut off: He was immediately carry'd to the Infirmary, and his Life is despair'd of.

The Rev. Mr. Cutts Harman, Curate of St. Mary's Church, is presented by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Tyrone, to the Parish of Tamaguirk in the Diocese of Armagh, a Living worth 400 l. per Annum.

The Dublin Yacht is sail'd for Park-gate, with the Lord George Sackville, Sir Thomas Penderghast and his Lady, Mr. Serjeant Marshall, Col. Richbell, Col. Degennes, Major Obrien Dilks, together with a great many Captains and other Officers.

Last Week dy'd George Roche, Esq; Senior Alderman and Town-Clerk of Limerick.

Last Week dy'd in Ross, in the County of Wexford, Mrs. Quorum, aged upwards of an hundred Years, who cou'd see to read the smallest Print, and work the finest Imbroidery without the Help of a Glass, which she attributed entirely to the Use of Ginger, which she constantly used in all her Diet and Drink. She formerly made use of Spectacles, but left them off many Years before she dy'd.

We hear by a Letter from Kilkenny, that a Man who was hang'd there lately for Sheep-stealing, broke the Rope; and being hung up a second time, came to himself after he was cut down, and made off over the Mountains.

Last Tuesday Evening there was the greatest Flood in the Liffay that hath been known; occasioned by the great Thaw on that and the preceding Day, which melted the Ice and Snow, and brought them down the River with such violent Force, that above ten Lighters were overturn'd, and many Ships drove from their Anchors.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

York, Dec. 30. Our River is so swell'd, that in several Streets, and near the Water-side, there is no Communication but by a Boat, the River being now several Feet higher than it has been for several Years past.

We hear from Doncaster, that great Part of the Bridge at the Foot of the Town is broken down, by the vast Mountains of Ice that have been drove against it.

Our Letters from all Parts are fill'd with Accounts of the Badness of the Roads, and the melancholly Effects of the Floods.

On Saturday last died at Strenfall, near York, after a tedious Indisposition, Mrs. Pool, universally regretted by that Neighbourhood, for her great Piety and extensive Charity to the Poor: She was Wife to the Rev. Mr. Pool, and Neice to Dr. Nicholson, late Archbishop of Cashal in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Leeds, Dec. 30. On the 23d Instant died, in an advanced Age, William Milner, Esq; a Gentleman of high Distinction in this Town, who lived in universal Esteem, and provided for the Perpetuity of his Name, by sundry great Acts of Munificence and Charity.

On Sunday last our River overflow'd to such a Degree as was never known, and did considerable Damage to several Tradesmen.—The Post-Boy from Ferrybridge was detained some Hours upon Brotherton Causeway, by the sudden Rising of the Waters, and durst neither proceed nor return till a Boat from Ferrybridge came to his Relief, and carried him back, from whence he did not arrive till last Night.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 2. Wind W. N. W. the Sloops of War and the outward-bound Merchant Ships remain in the Downs as per last. Arrived the Constantine, Wright, from Philadelphia.

Deal, Jan. 3. Wind N. by W. The outward-bound Ships are sail'd. Remain the Biddiford Man of War, one Dutch Ship for Guiney, and two ditto for East India. Just came down the William, Walker, for Gibraltar. The Exeter Merchant, Hunt, is sail'd for Exeter, and the Fly, Rickards, for Falmouth. Arriv'd the Success, Redmond, from Montserrat.

Arrived

At Whitehaven, the Mary and Betty, Fleming, from Maryland.

L O N D O N, January 5.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 2. The following Address of the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, having been transmitted hither, has been presented to his Majesty by Ferdinando John Paris, Esq; their Agent; which Address his Majesty was pleas'd to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, The Humble Address of the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's dutiful Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, beg Leave to offer our most sincere Congratulations on the glorious Success of your Arms in the West Indies, in an unavoidable War your Majesty has been obliged to undertake in Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of your Imperial Crown, and the Rights of your injured People.

On the first Notice of your Majesty's Intentions of raising Troops in America, we were with the earliest who cheerfully and unanimously granted a Bounty for encouraging Levies, and raising Five Hundred Men; which, considering our Scarcity of People, was the utmost Number could reasonably be presumed this Province could raise and supply. And since your Royal Instruction has been laid before us, we have, with no less Cheerfulness, provided for their Support and Transportation to the Place of Rendezvous; which we pray may be graciously accepted by your Majesty as a Testimony of our steady Loyalty and firm Attachment to your most sacred Person and Government.

Altho' our Situation be remote, and that we live under a Proprietary Government, yet we hope we are not beyond the extensive Influence of your Majesty's just and mild Administration, and think it our greatest Happiness that we can have Recourse to your Royal Person for Protection, whenever we may be put to the Necessity of imploring it.

That indulgent Heaven may shower down its richest Blessings on your most Sacred Majesty, inspire your Councils, prosper your Arms, defeat your Enemies; and that there never may be wanting a Successor of your Royal Line to reign over us, are the sincere and earnest Wishes of your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Delegates of Maryland.

July 19, 1740. Sign'd by Order and on Behalf of the House of Delegates,
per P. HAMMOND, Speaker.

Stockholm, Dec. 5. M. Walter, the Saxon Resident, has declar'd here in his Master's Name, that the King

of Poland will abide by the Pragmatick Sanction, and contribute all in his Power towards preserving the Peace and Tranquillity of the Empire.

Whitehall, Jan. II. His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint Henry Skelton, Esq; to be First Major to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and to take Rank as Colonel of Foot, and likewise to be Captain of a Company therein.

His Majesty has also been pleas'd to appoint George Byng, Esq; to be Second Major to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and to take Rank as Colonel of Foot, and likewise to be Captain of a Company therein.

Last Saturday Night between 10 and 11 o'Clock died at his House in Queen-square Ormond-street, John Barber, Esq; Alderman of Castle-baynard Ward. He was elected Alderman in the Year 1722, and Lord-Mayor in the Year 1733. He is said to have died worth 30000 l. and has left 700 l. to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he was President, and 300 l. to the Hospital for Incurables; besides Legacies to the Poor of the Parish in which he lived in Town, and to the Poor of Mortlake in Surrey, where he is to be buried. He has left 1000 l. to a Daughter of Sir William Davenant, and other Legacies to his Friends and Acquaintance; and has left Mrs. Dovekin, his Housekeeper, Residuary Legatee, who, 'tis thought, will come in for at least 20000 l.

And this Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will hold a Wardmote at St. Mary Magdalen's Church in Old Fish-street, for the Choice of an Alderman in his Room.

The Candidates to succeed him are, Mr. Robert Ladbrooke an eminent Distiller, and Mr. Valentine Grimstead an eminent Toyman, both of Castle-baynard Ward.

On Saturday last the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs waited on his Majesty with their Congratulatory Address on her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's safe Delivery of a Princess, and were most graciously receiv'd, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The same Day the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. No. 51713, 5000 l. No. 5306, 33471, 34894, each 100 l. No. 1651, 35247, 47868, 955, 1020, 5455, 1050, 3503, 39835, 33294, 56977, 14014, 43208, 23652, 38504, 44305, 7415, 37984, 47978, each 50 l.

Last Night died at his House in Fleet-street, Mr. Robert Gosling, an eminent and worthy Bookfeller, whose Business will be carried on by his Eldest Son.

On Saturday last Margaret Evans was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for feloniously taking out of the Lodgings of Mrs. Lucretia Parkhurst a Quantity of Linneu found upon her.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 42	11 00

Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 156 1-4th. South Sea 98 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 1-8th. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 98. Five per Cent. ditto 75. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 31. 19s. to 41. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 71.

To be Lett, at a yearly Rent, for a Term of Years,

A Windmill belonging to the Manor, lately erected in the Parish of Stoke Damerall in the County of Devon, about a Mile from the Borough of Plymouth, containing a Pair of French Stones, a Pair of Peck Stones, and a Bunting-Mill; also Granaries for several hundred Quarters of Corn; and Ground, with Stable for Horses. This Mill was never let out to a Tenant, but kept in the Proprietor's Hand till established in full Business, which it now is; there being a constant Demand for greater Quantities than can be ground at it, tho' above a hundred Bushels with a good Wind has been ground in a Day. It stands near a Branch of the River Tamer, which is navigable for the largest Men of War several Miles up the Country above the Mill, and falls into the Sea (Plymouth Sound) about a Mile below it. Ships of considerable Burthen may come within 150 Yards of the Field where the Mill stands, betwixt which Field and the River may be made a convenient Communication. Besides a Royal Dock-yard, there is a Town in the said Manor to which the Mill belongs, containing by Estimation above four thousand Inhabitants.

Any Person may receive farther Information of Mr. Gregor, at his House in Essex-street near the Strand, London; of Mr. Joshua Thomas, Attorney at Law at Launceston, Cornwall; or of Mr. John Hollis, Gent. at the Dock, Devon.

This Day is Published,

[Price 27 s. in 8 sheets]

(From the Originals, never before printed)

THE Negociations of Sir THOMAS ROBERTS, IN HIS EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTS, FROM

The Year 1621, to 1628, inclusive,

Completing his said EMBASSY, and

Containing,

A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the TURKISH Empire, but also to Those of the OTHER STATES of EUROPE, in that Period. His Correspondences with the most illustrious Persons, of Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of Bohemia, the late Gabor Prince of Transylvania, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.

And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well in relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities.

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And sold by G. Strahan in Cornhill, C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, J. Brindley in New Bond-street, S. Baker in Russell-street Covent-garden, and J. Osborn junior in Pater-noster-row, Bookfellers to the said Society.

A Small Number being left of the following BOOKS, they may be had at T. WOODWARD's, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleet-street.

THE MERCHANTS Map of COMMERCE.

Wherein the Universal Manner and Method relating to Trade and Merchandize, are fully treated of. The Standard and Current Coins of most Princes and Republics observed. The Real and Imaginary Coins of Accounts and Exchanges expressed. The Natural Products, and Artificial Commodities, and Manufactures for Transportation declared. The Weights and Measures of all Eminent Cities and Towns of Traffick in the Universe, collected out of another, and all reduced to the Meridian of Commerce practised in the City of London.

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Popery, may be had alone, to compleat Gentlemen's

III. Dr. Davenant's Essay on Ways and Means of supplying the War. The Third Edition.

IV. The Debates in the House of Commons in 1680, on the Bill of Exclusion.

V. A Treatise of the Rights of the Crown, declaring the King of England may support and increase his Annual Revenues. By William Noy, Esq; Attorney-General.

The GRAND SPECIFICK

Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much

Credit, for these many Years it has been published, not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Cases, at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specifick for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its most noble Effects, for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no Medicine can: But in every ordinary Case, one Bottle will do more real Good than four, that are sold by any of the common Pretenders, as has been sufficiently attested by many Persons of Worth and Reputation that have found the Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Reins of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskillfully prepared Mercurials, Gleet or Weaknesses, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, indurate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Reliefs all Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were float about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to micturate.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, bringing into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultrey.

Yesterday arriv'd one of the two Mails due from Holland.

Constantinople, O. S. 24. N. S.



THE Plague never made so much Havock here as it does now; for not a Day passes but a great many People are found dead in their Beds or in the Streets; so that Publick Prayers are put up to Heaven to put a Stop to it. The Grand Vizier made an Entertainment to other Day for

the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Venice. Petersburg, Dec. 15. The Examination which the Duke of Courland has undergone, turn'd upon these heads chiefly; viz. What Treasure he had amass'd, and how much he had sent of it to Foreign Countries: What Private Negotiations he carry'd on with certain Powers: His indecent Menace of the Princess Anne the Day, when he told her, That if she made the last Motion that he should have Reason to complain, he would send her back to Germany, and call the Duke of Holstein into Russia: His little Regard for Duke Anthony-Ulric of Brunswic, whom he put under such a constraint as shew'd that he did not care he should appear in Publick. Mention was also made of the Dukes of Courland's arrogant Carriage both to the Princess Anne, and the Duke her Husband, and of the worst Things she said to that Princess upon more Occasions than one. The Duke has given a satisfactory answer to every Article, and own'd himself guilty of about 19. He has made a fair Discovery of his treasure, and where it lies. He seems heartily to repent of his Misbehaviour to Princess Anne and the Duke of Brunswic, and has sent to beg their Highnesses Pardon, as well as for the unseasonable Aims of his foolish Spouse. In short, every body says they much deserve to be put to Death; and that the Dukes Regent would be in the right to make them suffer it: but she has declar'd that she is not willing to stain the fancy of her Son's Reign with Blood, that consequently she would not take away the Life of the Duke of Courland, or any of his Family, and that all she wish'd was his Banishment; for which there remain'd nothing to be done but to find out a proper Place. Tolkska was propos'd at first, which is the Capital of Sibiria, where dy'd Prince Menzikoff, the Favourite of the Czar Peter I.

They talk now of sending the Duke with his Family to Oranienbourg in the Ukraine, twelve Leagues from Moscow, where is a very considerable Castle built by the said Prince Menzikoff, with very fine Gardens. In his Castle 'tis said the Duke is to pass the Residue of his life, with such a Watch upon him only as that he may not escape. His Allowance at first indeed was but twooubles a day apiece for himself, his Wife and Children; but the Regent has order'd them to be better us'd, and that they may want for nothing; and she has even allow'd Plate for their Table, and sent them some Cooks from her Kitchen, and permitted some of their own servants to go and attend them. His eldest Son Peter Biron continues sick. The General Leontief, who was at Iwanogrod to examine some Prisoners taken up in the Duke's Account, is also return'd, and has made a Report to the Regent. They are immediately to receive their Sentences, some for Banishment, others for degradation, and some for Whipping. M. Bestucheff the Minister of the Cabinet, is remov'd from Kexholm to Nerva, where are the two Princes Dolgorucki, whose forfeited Lives the late Czarina spar'd two Years ago. The Prince Trubetzkoy is set out for Courland, either the Velt Marshal de Laszy is to repair from Linnia, in order to take Possession in the Emperor's name of all the Duke of Courland's Effects. The Velt Marshal de Munich is relapsed, but 'tis hop'd he is in no danger.

Stockholm, Dec. 23. Yesterday the General Dyet was open'd, the Count de Lowenhaupt being Marshal, who was chosen by the Body of Nobles, of whom there happen'd to be 700 present. The Baron de Robbourg was also propos'd, but he had a very few of the Nobles for him. This Count was Marshal or Speaker once before, in 1736, when Count Horn was the chief Person in the Ministry. There's great Talk of a Negotiation betwixt this Court and that of Great Britain.

Vienna, Dec. 24. N. S. The Great Duke of Tuscany held a Conference to other Day, to which the King

of Prussia's Minister the Baron de Borck was invited, and there was a great deal of Discourse about the Entrance of his Master's Forces into Silesia; and since that, the Count de Gotter Grand Marshal of his Prussian Majesty's Court arriv'd here from Berlin, with a Gentleman of the War-office, and on the 18th he had a private Audience of the Great Duke, with whom he conferr'd above an Hour, as he did next Day with our Ministers; and that Evening the Person from the War-Office was dispatch'd to Silesia, to acquaint the King his Master in what Temper he found the Great Duke and the Queen's Ministers. The Count de Gotter is since gone as we are assur'd to Baden, six Leagues from hence, with a Design to be here again as soon as the War-Office Gentleman returns from Silesia. There is no talking yet with any Certainty of what Measures the Court is taking on account of the Enterprize of the Prussians, of which we don't yet know what the Court thinks. Mean time it occasions a great Consternation in Silesia, where the General Wenceslaus Wallis, who commands at Great Glogaw, has sent away his Countess for Breslaw, and all the Tribunals of the Province are shut up, and several Persons of Distinction are retir'd from the Frontiers farther into the Country. That Affair is become so serious, that fifteen Regiments design'd for that Country have Orders to hasten their March, and for greater Expedition, Waggon's are order'd upon the Road for the Use of the Infantry. 'Tis not doubted but these will soon be follow'd too by others, and for this purpose several Regiments are sent for from Hungary. All these Forces are to be commanded by the Count de Neuperg, who was to set out Yesterday for those Parts; but we hear that he is order'd to stay here till the Return of a Courier, sent to the King of Prussia, who 'tis said carries a Declaration from the Queen of Hungary, proposing to enter into a Negotiation with regard to his Pretensions in Silesia, on condition nevertheless that his Prussian Majesty first withdraw his Forces from that Province.

Breslaw, Dec. 22. N. S. The Regency and Council of Silesia have publish'd a Declaration, dated the 18th Instant, upon the News of the Entrance of the Prussian Troops into this Duchy, importing in Substance; "That they are very much surpris'd at their Entrance, not knowing that the Queen of Hungary, much less the States of the Duchy have given the least Occasion for it: That his Prussian Majesty's Preparations for some time past, having given them Occasion to inquire into the Design thereof, they receiv'd such strong Assurances of his Intention to live in a perfect good Understanding with her Majesty, that there was no Room for thinking that his Prussian Majesty would attempt to send his Troops into this Duchy, contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, and to the Prejudice of the Constitutions of the Empire and of the Golden Bull: That the Regency has neglected nothing to preserve a Friendship and good Neighbourhood with the King of Prussia; which the Marquis de Botta, who was sent from Vienna to Berlin had the necessary Instructions for cultivating in such a way as might not prejudice the Rights of the Queen: That the King of Prussia cannot form any Pretensions upon Silesia, which have not been abolish'd by the most solemn Treaties; and that upon the Offer he made of his Troops to the Queen, her Majesty sent Orders to the Marquis de Botta to declare, that she did not mean that the Prussian Troops should enter into Silesia, as long as she did not want their Assistance: That the Queen, as her Affairs then stood, never expected that the King of Prussia would enter into her Dominions with an armed Force, after the Assurances of Friendship and good Understanding which she receiv'd from that Prince, at the very time too that he was actually employ'd in those Preparations which he now makes use of to disturb the Peace of the Empire, in prejudice of the Treaties of Peace and Constitutions contain'd in the Golden Bull, which expressly forbids the Entrance into a State with an armed Force, without previously communicating the Reasons for it to the Sovereign: That when the Queen first heard the King of Prussia's Military Preparations were design'd against Silesia, she had such an Opinion of his Prussian Majesty's good Intentions that she could not credit it: That being inform'd of the Report that she was agreed upon this Matter with the Prince, and considering that a Report of such a Nature is as prejudicial to her Honour, as to the Prosperity of her Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions, besides the disadvantageous Suspicions it must occasion both in her own and Foreign Countries,

her Majesty sent Orders to the Regency, that as soon as the Prussian Troops were enter'd into this Duchy, upon any Pretence whatsoever, the Regency should cause this Declaration to be publish'd: That moreover as the Queen is perswaded that the King of Prussia has been determin'd to this Proceeding by the Advice of Persons who are set upon Mischiefs, she hopes from that Prince's Equity that he will not refuse to withdraw them; and that in case he does not comply, she declares to her own Subjects, and to those of Foreign Powers who have any Mortgage upon Silesia, that she does not mean to be answerable for the fatal Consequences that may result from it; protesting before God, before all the States of the Empire, and before all Christendom, that it never was her Intention to connive at the introducing of any Innovations in the Duchy of Silesia."

Frankfort, Dec. 28. N. S. Nothing occasions more Inquiry here, than the March of the Prussian Troops towards Silesia, which 'tis said are shortly to be considerably augmented; and we are assur'd that it gives more and more Uneasiness to the Court of Vienna. Various are the Sentiments and Arguments upon the King of Prussia's Designs. Some said they were to assist the Queen of Hungary in case of Need; others that the King of Prussia's View was to recover a Million of Rixdollars which Poland owes to his Majesty upon the City of Elbing: Some have pretended there's a Mystery in this Affair, which nothing but Time will unravel. Several People give out that the Court of Vienna is to send another Minister to that of Berlin, because the Marquis de Botta could not be admitted to an Audience of the King of Prussia. In fine, there are Advices from Vienna which say, that immediately after the Arrival of two Expresses from Berlin on the 15th and 16th, his Prussian Majesty's Minister had an Audience which he desir'd of the Queen of Hungary, and declar'd to her, that his Master's Troops were only design'd to curb the Insolence of the Poles, who committed great Disorders on the Frontiers: But all this does not satisfy the Doubts of the Publick, and the Regency of Silesia has sent to the Court of Vienna for Instructions, whether they are to treat the Prussians as Friends or Enemies.

Berlin, Dec. 27. N. S. The Report that the Prussians had taken Possession of Great Glogaw is groundless; the Generals that command there having oblig'd all the able-bodied Burghers to bear Arms, and caus'd two Gibbets to be set up in the Market-place, on which they threaten to hang all who shall refuse to act in defence of the City. They have oblig'd the very Jews settled there to work upon the Fortifications, turn'd the Jesuits Church into a Magazine, and set fire to three Water-mills, a Windmill, and three Inns in the Suburbs of the City. They have also resolv'd as soon as the King's Troops come near the Place to pull down a Part of the Cathedral, for erecting a Battery. The Marquis de Botta sets out to-morrow for Petersburg, with a Commission from the Queen of Hungary relating to the Entrance of the Prussian Troops into Silesia.

Hague, Jan. 10. N. S. The States General have appointed the 8th of February next to be observ'd as a General Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the United Provinces. By all Accounts from Italy, Germany, and France, the Inundations and Storms have not been much less dreadful in those Countries than in this.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Jan. 3. Arrived the Don Ferdinand, from Surinam, three Months on her Passage; the —, Thornton, from Liverpool for Rotterdam; the Hopewell, Harvey, from Plymouth. Wind N. N. E.

Deal, Jan. 4. Remain the Biddiford Man of War, two Dutch Ships for East India, and the William, Walker, for Gibraltar. Came down and sail'd thro', the Bromley, Dowding, for Barbados. Arrived the Willet, Griffith, from St. Kitts. Wind W. S. W.

Gravesend, Jan. 4. Pass'd by the Catherine and Sufanna, Lawrence, from Newfoundland; the Algarve, Olding, from Villa Nova; the White Lion, Peters, from Dantzick; the Swedish Liberty, Fisher, from Stockholm; the Ruby, Moon, from Gottenburg, and the Success, Hartley, from ditto.

Arrived

At Cowes, from Spithead, the Thunder Bombketch, Capt. Gregory, the Lady Lucy, the Pretty Betsey, and the Ashling, Tenders, all bound for the Coast of Ireland.

At Antigua, the Popes-head, Wager, from London.

L O N.

L O N D O N. January 6.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated Jan. 3.

On Thursday Evening arrived the Bristol Merchant, Capt. Chubb, from Jamaica, after eleven Weeks Passage: she came thro' the Windward Passage with four Sail for this Port, several for North America, and several for London; the Catherine, Curtis; Sherley, Thompson; Batchelor, Moore; Ann, a large black Ship; Wyndham, Atkinson, in a Snow, being a Spanish Prize, supposed to be taken by Capt. Colt; —, McFarland; a Scotch Pink, and two more, Names and Captains unknown.

Capt. Hinlock, a Spanish Prize, put back having sprung a Leak: all the above for London fail'd under Convoy of the Falmouth, Capt. Douglas, who left them at Crooked Island well through the Passage, and then return'd to Jamaica. Off Watlings Island they all parted in a hard Gale of Wind about six Weeks ago.

The Account Capt. Chubb gives of publick Affairs is as follows: Between Jamaica and Donna Maria Bay the Fleet parted, and were fourteen Days in beating up to the Harbour, where Capt. Douglas stopp'd twelve Days to get the Ships together, to be furnish'd with Water; in that time came a Brigantine, dispatch'd from Jamaica by Governor Trelawney in quest of Admiral Vernon, who brought Intelligence that the Ferrol Squadron, consisting of 16 Ships, were arriv'd at Carthage, and that his Majesty's Ship the Worcester had brought in a Tender on the Ferrol Squadron laden with Gunpowder and other Ammunition; and that his Majesty's Ships the Princess Louisa and Hampton Court, who were cruising off Carthage, did arrive at Donna Maria Bay, after some short Engagement with a Ship or Ships of the Ferrol Squadron.

Capt. Chubb says farther, that Capt. Stokes of the Worley, one of the Ships bound to Bristol, fell in with 4 Men of War from New-York, and 2 from Virginia, having under Convoy the Transports and Forces from America, a little to the Southward of the Navissa, where Admiral Vernon cruising with 6 Ships, 2 Fire-ships, and a Tender, were likewise met with.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Oct. 15.

Two Days ago arrived the Squirrel Man of War, and Austria Storeship, from New York: They brought 100 Marines raised there, and the rest were to embark the Day after for the Capes of Virginia, in order to join those raised there, and are expected here in a little Time. The same Day the Norwich brought in a large Man of War French Snow, bound from France to Cape Francois. She refus'd to send her Boat aboard, and fir'd into the Norwich. The Captain of her gives us some bad News, but we hope without Foundation; he says the Spaniards have 6 or 7 Ships of the Line at Porto Rico, to intercept the Transports under Lord Cathcart.

Admiral Vernon failed about a Fortnight ago with 200 of the Independent Companies, and 300 Negroes raised on this Island. He was seen off Hispaniola, in order, as 'tis thought, to join Lord Cathcart.

A Privateer Sloop from New-York, cruising off Carthage, had taken three Dutch Sloops fitted out of Curasoe, loaded with Cordage and Provisions for Carthage.

To-morrow both Houses of Parliament will meet at Westminster, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. No. 24572, 1000 l. No. 58619, 32147, 19893, 13803, 64671, each 100 l. No. 56046, 49109, 2306, 43748, 49552, 19980, 28003, 29727, 63150, 3634, each 50 l.

On Thursday next begins the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, on the Monday following at Hicks's Hall, and on the Friday following at the Old Bailey.

Last Tuesday died at Grantham in Lincolnshire the Hon. Capt. Gordon, a near Relation to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

Yesterday Jacob Bancks, Esq; Member of Parliament for Shaftsbury, lay dangerously ill at his House in Conduit-street.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote at St. Mary Magdalen's Church Old Fish-street, for the Election of an Alderman for Castle-Baynard Ward, in the room of Alderman Barber deceased, when Mr. Robert Ladbrooke, was elected, and declar'd accordingly; Mr. Grimstead, an eminent Toyman, who opposed the former, declin'd standing.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 01 45	Evening 02 04
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Bank Stock 139. India 156 1-half. South Sea 98 7-8ths to 99. Old Annuity 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 75 1-half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 1 s. to 3 s. Premium, Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 8 l. 8 to 10 s.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1739, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be entered, great Numbers are yet out standing, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

Custom-House, London, Dec. 29, 1740.

WHEREAS on the Twentieth instant, Thomas Carlwell and William Gery, Riding Officers of the Customs belonging to the Port of Rye in Sussex, upon their Duty, with the Assistance of another Man and four Dragoons, seized in a Barn in the Parish of Salehurst upwards of Eighty Bags, containing about Two Thousand Weights of Tea; And as they were carrying the same in a Wagon to the Custom-House at Hastings, were attacked at a Place called Hurst Green, in the said Parish of Salehurst, by a resolute Gang of about Forty Men, armed with Blunderbusses, and other Offensive Weapons, who fired on the said Officers and their Assistants, killed the said Carlwell, wounded Two of the Dragoons, and rescued and carried away the said Tea. The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in order to bring the Offenders to Justice, do hereby give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend or take any of the Offenders concerned in opposing the Officers and rescuing the Goods, will be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each Offender; which will be paid upon Conviction, pursuant to an Act passed in the Ninth Year of his present Majesty's Reign.

The said Commissioners do further give Notice, That pursuant to a Provision made in the same Act, If any of the said Offender or Offenders shall within Three Months after such his, her, or their Offence committed, and before his, her, or their Conviction, discover Two or more of his, her, or their Accomplices therein, to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise respectively, so as they, or Two of them at least be convicted of such Offence, the Offender or Offenders so discovering will be entitled to the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every such Offender so discovered and convicted, as a Reward for such his, her, or their Discovery; and every such Person so discovering will be clearly acquitted and discharged of such his, her, or their Offence.

And as a farther Encouragement for discovering and apprehending the said Offenders, the said Commissioners do hereby promise a further Reward of Fifty Pounds to such Person or Persons who shall discover and apprehend any of the said Offenders to be paid upon their Conviction, except the Person who actually killed the said Carlwell.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs,

Cha. Cark-Hle, Secretary.



J. WESTON,

(Remov'd to the Hand-and-Pen, over-against the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleet-Street)

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In a Word, nothing in Nature can come near them for the cure of what Cause soever, but the great Esteem and Reputation they have justly gained for many Years past, have occasion'd (as usual in such Cases) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of such Impositions, these excellent and only true Specifick Drops, being to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlemen at the two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard, in the Minors, 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where else in England.

To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

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PALSY, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, to those labouring under these miserable Ailments, and know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

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